

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

A. E. PORTER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

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TOGETHER WITH THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector,

J. P. HUMPHERY, F.S.I.A.

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1921.

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BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

for the Year 1921.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

MRS. POWELL AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Sixteenth Annual Report. It is compiled in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health, dated 28th December, 1921, and forms the first of a series of " Ordinary Reports," of a less detailed character than the " Survey Reports," which will be required at intervals of not more than five years, and which will presumably contain such general descriptions of the physical features and sanitary circumstances of the Borough, as have been asked for in 1919 and 1920.

Although there has been an abnormal prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in 1921, the general death rate and the mortality among infants have both been satisfactorily low, and the latter figure is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The detailed Census figures are not yet available, and any comparison with those for 1911 must be reserved for a future occasion.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Reigate,*

*11th April, 1922.*



## SECTION I.

### General Statistics.

Area (land and inland water), 5,994 acres.

Population (1921), 28,690.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 6213 (estimated).

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), information not yet published.

Rateable value, £225,721. Assessable value, £210,799.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £851.

## SECTION II.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.		
<i>Births</i>	{ Legitimate	445	239	206	}	Birth rate 16·3.
	{ Illegitimate	24	13	11		
				Birth rate	1920	20.5
				Birth rate 5 years 1916-20	15.6	
		Total.	M.	F.		
<i>Deaths (nett)</i>		293	144	149	Death rate	10.2
Do. 1920		280			Death rate 1920	10.0
Do. 5 years, 1916-20		321			Death rate 5 years, 1916-20	12.3
<i>Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth.</i>						
From Sepsis				1		
From other causes				1		
<i>Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—</i>						
Legitimate 36	Illegitimate 42	Total	36.2			
		Total, 1920	42.0			
		Total, 5 years, 1916-20	54.0			
<i>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</i>					Nil.	
<i>Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)</i>					2	
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)</i>					2	

With regard to the above statistics, the following facts may be noted :—

### Population.

The population for the calculation of birth and death rates is that estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of the year. The Census was taken on the 19th June, and consequently a small addition has been made. Moreover, as many people were then on holiday, the Registrar-General

has made certain adjustments. The mid-year population in 1911 was estimated at 28,568, so that the increase during the decennium has been only about 120. When the detailed Census figures for Surrey are available, it will probably be found that, while the general population has been appreciably increased, there has been a big diminution in persons in public institutions (*e.g.*, St. Anne's Schools).

Nevertheless, the populations calculated by the Registrar-General for 1919 and 1920 were, as anticipated, materially too small, and the birth and death rates given in my annual reports for those years were correspondingly too high.

### **Births.**

The number actually registered in 1921 was 495, but several of the births, occurring in maternity homes, the Guardian's Institution, etc., have been transferred to the districts to which the mothers belonged, reducing the figure to 469, as compared with 571 in 1920. The birth rate has thereby fallen to approximately that of the years preceding the war, and shows signs of still further decrease. Illegitimate births formed about 5 per cent. of the total.

### **Deaths.**

The Registrar-General credits the Borough with 293 deaths, which is two more than my records show, although, after the "inward and outward" transfers have been agreed upon, my quarterly figures have been carefully checked. Probably the smaller number is correct, which would bring the nett death rate down to 10.1. In any case the total deaths exceed those for 1920 by 11 (or 13). This is chiefly due to the heavy mortality from malignant disease, which accounted for 54 deaths, as against 27 in 1920, and a mean of 35 for the ten years 1911-20. It is the heaviest figure recorded in the Borough, at all events since 1905: it forms 18 per cent. of all the deaths during the year, and is equivalent to a death rate of 1.9 per 1000 population. There has been little tendency in the Borough for the mortality from this disease to show a progressive increase in comparison with the population, and the figure for 1921 will possibly prove to be exceptional. In spite of the large amount of research

work which has been carried out, little further knowledge has been gained as to the ultimate cause of the disease, though progress has been made in connection with treatment. In certain towns, where the subject has been considered by the local authorities, advice to the public has been limited chiefly to the avoidance of causes of chronic irritation in those parts of the body which are liable to be attacked, and which are accessible (*e.g.*, roughness of teeth, the swallowing of fluids at too high a temperature), and the obtaining of medical advice at the earliest possible moment after suggestive symptoms have arisen, in order that the disease may be dealt with when the prospect of complete cure is at its best.

Owing, no doubt, to the mildness of the winter, deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were below the average, while there was no severe epidemic of influenza. Deaths from heart disease were also comparatively few.

Of the total deaths, 48 per cent. occurred in persons above the age of 65 ; 17 per cent. above the age of 80 ; and 3 per cent. above the age of 90. These three figures are very slightly above the means of recent years.

The death rates for the four quarters of the year were respectively, 12.8, 8.9, 7.3 and 11.6, while the excess of births over deaths was 176.

### **Infant Mortality.**

The total infant deaths (17), are the lowest recorded in the Borough with the exception of the 16 occurring in 1917, and the mortality (36) is the lowest since statistics were compiled. The Registrar-General credits two of the deaths as happening among illegitimate children, but actually the figure should be one, and the legitimate and illegitimate rates are practically the same. Of the 17 deaths, 11, or 65 per cent. were due to prematurity or other antenatal causes, and three of these occurred among triplets. The remaining causes of death were convulsions (2), whooping cough (2), meningitis (1) and diarrhoea (1). The fatal case of diarrhoea occurred in an illegitimate baby during December, 1920, but the death was registered in 1921.



Comparative figures for 1921 are as follows :—

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality
England and Wales ...	22·4	12·1	83
148 Towns (1911 pop- ulations of 20,000— 50,000) ... ..	22·7	11·3	84
Reigate ... ..	16·3	10·2	36

### SECTION III.

#### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

##### 1. The Notifiable Diseases.

Table I. shows the age periods and other particulars with reference to the acute diseases notified in 1921.

##### Scarlet Fever.

The notifications amounted to 169, occurring in 137 dwellings. One hundred and forty-seven were removed to hospital (including eight to the hospital at Blechingley). There were 5 deaths, including one among the inmates of the Philanthropic Farm School, which has been transferred by the Registrar-General to the District from which the boy was admitted to the school.

The number of cases, though much above the average, has been exceeded in 1915 (181 cases in 122 houses), and in 1893 (231 cases, of which 99 occurred in large institutions.) In 1920 there were 118 cases, and the prevalence spread over the two years has only been exceeded once, namely in 1914-15 when the combined total amounted to 324.

The year 1921 is, however, the first since 1905 when no cases of the disease have been found among school children who were not under medical care, and the failure to detect "missed cases" was certainly one factor in the exceptional prevalence. Moreover, this failure was also noticeable in the second half of 1920, during a period when 63 cases were

notified by doctors. In the 14 years 1906-19 inclusive, 75 missed cases were found, chiefly by the supervision of children kept at home from school, out of 1017 total cases, or slightly over 7 per cent. If a proportionate success had been maintained during 1920-21, it can hardly be doubted that the spread of infection would have been limited to some extent.

Scarlet fever has been so widespread in Greater London during 1919 to 1921 that outbreaks in Reigate could confidently be predicted. Usually it is considered to be most prevalent in the late autumn and winter ; in 1921, however, the heaviest incidence occurred in March and April (32 and 27 cases respectively). There were 18 cases in May and 14 in June, after which double figures were not reached until November (13), followed by 10 in December.

The Reigate end of the town escaped with 22 cases. In Redhill the central portion was affected throughout the year, the north-east portion at the beginning of the year, the south-east becoming involved somewhat later. Meadvale escaped lightly. There was never any marked incidence in any particular school, though no doubt the infection was spread from time to time in this way. A careful record was kept of the milk supplies to the infected houses, but there was never the slightest suggestion of danger from this source. The circumstances frequently pointed to the probability that unnotified cases were occurring among persons above school age.

### **Return Cases.**

Attacks involving 12 inmates of 8 families occurred at varying periods after the return of convalescent patients from hospital. The periods were, 4 days, 7 days, 9 days, 11 days, 17 days, 19 days, 44 days, 99 days, 146 days, and 166 days once each, and 8 days twice. Assuming that the convalescent patient was responsible in all instances, the incidence was slightly over 8 per cent. on the 143 patients discharged during the year ; excluding the three where the interval was 99 days and upwards, the incidence was slightly over 6 per cent. There were two instances where similar

TABLE I.

Ages.	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Pneumonia.			Erysipelas.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		
	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hospitl.	Deaths
0-1																3		
1-2	1			1														
2-3	2		1	2														
3-4	2			3		1												
4-5	2			12														
5-10	27		3	75		1				1								
10-15	22			44		2												
15-20	2			14														
20-35	5			11			1	*	1							1		
35-45	2			6												3		
45-65				1								4				2		
over 65										3		3				1		
Total :	65	54	4	169	147	4	1	1*	1	4		8				9		3

\*Removed to Infirmary.

results followed the freedom of patients isolated in their own houses, the intervals being 10 and 15 days respectively, giving a percentage incidence of 9 on the 22 patients retained at home.

### **Concurrent Diphtheritic Infection.**

The throats and noses of the scarlet fever patients in hospital were examined bacteriologically, and 45 were found to have the second infection, 32 per cent. of the whole. The diphtheritic infection proved to be very chronic in many instances, and 11 patients were discharged at the parents' request while positive results were still obtained. These were kept under observation at home, and examined from time to time until the diphtheria bacillus could no longer be found. Two further children were discharged on negative results, but were found to be still infectious after they had returned home.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were 65 cases notified from 46 different dwellings, and 54 were removed to hospital. The number is the same as that in 1920, but is considerably above the average of 39 for the previous fifteen years. The prevalence of infection in London and its neighbourhood was, no doubt, largely responsible, but as in the case of scarlet fever, there has been an almost complete failure to detect missed cases among school children since the summer of 1920. During the 12 years, 1908-19 inclusive, the total number of cases of diphtheria recorded (excluding healthy carriers) was 390, and of these 84 were found among children with no doctor in attendance, amounting to between 21 and 22 per cent. The detection of these cases is one of the most valuable means by which the spread of infection can be limited.

As a result of examining the children in St. John's School during the course of a small outbreak, one boy was found to have had a slight attack a week or two previously.

In only two instances does the infection appear to have been limited to the nose, an unusually low proportion. There were 4 deaths, the ages of the patients being, 7, 7, 5 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  respectively.



No month passed without one or more cases, the lowest incidence being in August (1 case) and June (2 cases) ; the highest in April and July (8 cases each) and February (9 cases). There was never any reason to suspect milk as a vehicle of infection, and the only schools distinctly concerned were St. Mark's in January and February, when a small outbreak in Reigate occurred, involving 13 cases in 9 houses, together with two healthy carriers in infected houses, and St. John's in July. During the year 26 cases occurred at the Reigate and 39 at the Redhill end of the town.

### **Carriers.**

Fifty-six inmates (mostly school children) of infected houses were examined bacteriologically, and 7 were found to be infectious, 3 in the throat alone, 3 in the nose alone, and one in both throat and nose. All were removed to hospital. A few further carriers, boys attending a private school where there had been a case of diphtheria, were also reported and isolated at home.

### **Chronic Infection.**

Two scarlet fever patients having concurrent diphtheritic infection, as well as ten diphtheria patients, were discharged from hospital as free from infection, bacteriological examinations conducted in London having given negative results, but were found to be still infectious when examined at home shortly after return. As there were 83 of these two classes discharged during the year, excluding those known to be still infectious, the percentage of error was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1920 the figure was about 32 per cent. In addition four patients were discharged still infectious at the request of the parents. All these carriers either returned to hospital, or were kept under observation at home, and examined from time to time until negative results were obtained. As a rule the nose was the seat of protracted infection, but in some of the most chronic cases the bacillus was present in the throat : in two such instances the tonsils were removed, with satisfactory results. Counting from the date of onset to the date when the last positive bacteriological result was obtained, the periods of infectivity in the ten most chronic cases were :—

10 weeks, 12 weeks, 14 weeks (twice), 16 weeks, 17 weeks (twice), 21 weeks, 23 weeks and 30 weeks.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Three cases were notified. Two, which were of a very mild character, quickly recovered under medical treatment carried out at home by the nurse-midwives in attendance. The third, which was of a more severe nature, occurred at the County Maternity Home, but was practically cured by the time the mother and infant returned home.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

One case occurred in May: she was removed to the Union Infirmary and died there.

### **Pneumonia.**

Only 4 cases were notified, but there were 8 deaths, 3 being inmates of the Guardians' Institution. The attention of medical practitioners was called to the fact that primary and influenzal pneumonia are notifiable.

No other acute diseases, *e.g.*, enteric fever, dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, malaria, etc., were notified during the year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Table II. shows the position of tuberculosis during the year, both as regards new cases heard of and deaths, "Hospital" here includes Sanatoria and the Union Infirmary. The number actually notified by medical practitioners at home or at Sanatoria was 23 pulmonary and 8 other forms, but the County Medical Officer of Health reported 12 further patients of the former and 2 of the latter class as having been removed to institutions, who had not been notified formally. They had presumably passed through the Dispensary at Redhill. Although they were not notified officially by either the private medical attendant or the Tuberculosis Officer, they are included in this table.

TABLE II.

Age.	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.					
	Cases notified.		Cases admitted to hospital.		Total Deaths.		Cases notified.		Cases admitted to hospital.		Total Deaths.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
under 1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4											1	
4-5		1										
5-10	1					1	2	1				
10-15	1	1										
15-20	2	1						3				
20-35	13	3			2	4						
35-45	2	4			1	1		1			1	
45-65	5	1			10	1		3				1
over 65					2							1
Total:	24	11	18	8	15	7	2	8	2	5	2	2

It is not unlikely that other patients made private arrangements for treatment at special institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis.

During the year the deaths registered as due to tuberculosis of the lungs amounted to 22. In 7 instances there was no record of the case having been notified, and the ratio of unnotified to total deaths was therefore 1 in 3. It will, of course, be understood that the 22 deaths were mainly among patients whose illness had lasted some years, the disease being one of varying chronicity. In most years, however, there are a few deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs where no antecedent notification has been received. These will have individual attention in future. In the majority of instances where a case is not notified it is probable that a definite diagnosis by the general practitioner has not been made, the patient being sent to the Dispensary for confirmation or otherwise.

There were 4 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, the ratio of unnotified to total deaths being 1 in 2.

## 2. The Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

There was very little prevalence of measles during the year, and no deaths. Whooping cough was somewhat widespread and caused two deaths in infants under the age of twelve months.



There was little influenza during the year. Seven deaths were ascribed to this disease, which is below the average even in normal years.

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## **SECTION IV.**

### **Causes of Sickness.**

There were no specially noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity during the year. So far as acute diseases are concerned, influenza and inflammation of the lungs were at or below the average. Among acute notifiable diseases scarlet fever was unusually prevalent, but chiefly between the ages of 5 and 15, though the proportion of attacks among adults was larger than usual.

As regards chronic diseases, those affecting chiefly persons of middle and advanced age must necessarily be somewhat high in a district like Reigate, which contains a higher proportion of old people than the country as a whole. The heavy mortality from malignant disease has been referred to.

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## **SECTION V.**

### **Nursing Arrangements, hospitals, etc.**

#### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

##### **General and Infectious Diseases.**

There are two private nursing homes supplying trained nurses. The Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, affiliated to the County N.A., has a staff of four "Queen's" nurses, who are also midwives. The Borough Council have an arrangement with the Association to undertake the nursing of those classes of illness which have been recognised for this purpose by the Ministry of Health, a definite payment being made per visit.

In South Park there is a separate Nursing Association, not subsidised by the Borough or County Councils. Their nurse is permitted to attend cases of measles and whooping cough when not incompatible with her other work.



At the extreme South-Eastern portion of the Borough similar work is undertaken by the Salfords branch of the Horley Nursing Association.

### **Midwives.**

There are now only two midwives of the "bona fide" class practising in the Borough, and the cases they attend become fewer year by year. The remainder of the midwifery is carried out by the four midwives of the Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, and those of the South Park and Salfords Associations mentioned above. The Borough Council pays 5/- a case for each confinement attended in a working class dwelling by the midwives of the first-named Association.

There are in addition midwives attached to the County Nursing Association Maternity Home, and to the Guardians' Institution.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The Borough Council's Health Centre is used for Maternity and Child Welfare and for School Clinics. It is situated in Brownlow Road, Redhill, and five rooms are set aside for the purpose. The infant consultations are held twice a week, and a doctor is in attendance.

A Child Welfare Clinic is also held once a fortnight at a Mission Room in South Park, financed by a voluntary committee, a contribution being paid by the Borough Council.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

The County Council's Dispensary is situated off London Road, Redhill.

There is no day nursery, and no Venereal Diseases Clinic.

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## **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

### **Health Centre.**

Except during the month of August, and at Easter and Christmas, consultations were held each Tuesday and Thursday during the year, a doctor being in attendance each day. On the 88 days when the consultations took place the attendances of infants amounted to 3,107 as against 3,230 in 1920. The number of individual infants attending was 301, as against 413 in 1920.

There were 156 attendances of 45 individual expectant mothers.

There are needlework classes and a boot and a dental club at the centre.

At the Mothercraft Competition held in London by the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, 33 mothers from Reigate entered, 21 answering the written questions. The successes obtained were :—

- 1 A first class certificate to the Centre for Centre records.
- 2 A first class certificate to a local mother for answers to questions on mothercraft.
- 3 A first class certificate to a local mother for garment making.
- 4 A first class certificate to a local mother for knitting.
- 5 A first class certificate to a local mother for renovating garments.
- 6 A first class certificate to a local mother's son for toy making.

Further, Reigate was bracketed second with three London Centres in order of merit out of all the Centres competing.

The mothers, the members of the Voluntary Workers Committee who manage the Centre, and the Health Visitors, are all to be congratulated on these results.

### **Domiciliary Visits.**

Three hundred and forty-three primary and 1,809 subsequent visits were paid by the Health Visitors to infants under the age of twelve months, and 608 visits to infants between the ages of 1 and 5. Fifty-seven primary and 104 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year. There were 3,107 additional visits of a miscellaneous character.

### **South Park Weighing Centre.**

The Centre was open on 24 occasions, 381 attendances being made by 41 individual children.

Nurse Banks, who acts as Health Visitor in this parish, paid 15 primary and 194 subsequent visits to infants under the age of 12 months: 138 visits to children between the

ages of 1 and 5 : 19 primary and 57 subsequent visits to expectant mothers.

### **Midwifery Provision.**

The Council paid the agreed subsidy in connection with 93 midwifery and 72 maternity nursing cases.

### **Dental Treatment.**

The collection of subscriptions towards extractions and provision of dentures is managed by the voluntary workers through a provident club at the Centre. The work is carried out at the Redhill Dental Dispensary.

### **Maternity Home.**

Five expectant mothers were recommended for admission to the County Maternity Home on the special terms arranged. The Borough Council contributed one-third of the cost in two instances.

### **Home Helps.**

The maximum number employed by the Council is four. It is inevitable in work of this kind that comparatively slack periods will intervene between busy ones, but on the whole the Helps have been well employed during the year. Sometimes it is not possible to satisfy the demand. Seventy-two cases were attended.

### **Provision of Milk.**

During the first quarter of the year cows' milk was supplied free to 28 mothers. The requirements of the Ministry of Health in connection with this matter, set forth in Circular 185 of the 31st March, were considered by the Committee, but their fulfilment could not be accomplished by the existing staff. Consequently the supply of milk by the Council was discontinued. A few of the most pressing cases were dealt with by the Voluntary Committee.

### **Birth Notification.**

The gross births registered in the Borough during 1921 were 495. The number notified during the year was 467, a percentage of 94. Actually, however, the number escaping notification was 23 and not 28, the discrepancy being accounted for by the different periods allowed for registration and notification respectively. Of the 23, seven were in maternity



and nursing homes, and five were in large residences. Among working class dwellings one confinement was attended by a locum tenens. Of the 467 notifications 168 were by doctors, 221 by midwives or nurses, 1 by a parent, and 77 by doctors and midwives or nurses.

### **Still Births.**

Nine notifications were received, 5 from doctors, 2 from nurses or midwives, and 2 from doctors and nurses or midwives.

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## **Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council.**

### **1. Tuberculosis.**

Patients are sent at the cost of the County Council to 13 sanatoria and 12 hospitals situated in different parts of the country. The principal sanatorium is at Crooksbury, near Farnham, containing 50 beds, all for Surrey patients.

### **2. Maternity.**

The Surrey County Nursing Association have a Maternity Home situated in Woodlands Road, Redhill, with accommodation for six patients. The Borough Council contribute towards the weekly maintenance charges in necessitous cases.

### **3. Children.**

Nil.

### **4. Fever.**

The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated just outside the Borough boundary, and contains accommodation for 22 scarlet fever and 10 diphtheria patients, while another block is capable of taking 6 further patients.

### **5. Smallpox.**

The County Council have an estate at Clandon, near Guildford, containing the nucleus of a smallpox hospital, capable of expansion should the occasion arise. Reigate Borough is one of the contributory districts.

### **6. Other.**

The Reigate and Redhill Hospital is the general hospital for the Borough and neighbouring area. It contains 42 beds,



a number which represents approximately half the requirements of the district. It is not subsidised by the Borough or County Councils.

**Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate infants and homeless Children in the District.**

There is no provision within the district for these classes, except the Guardians' Institution.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For infectious cases. A horse ambulance is kept at the isolation hospital, and is horsed by contract.

(b) For non-infectious cases. The Council has a motor ambulance, in charge of the Police, which is available for the district generally. The local Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have two litters, one in Reigate and one in Redhill. A motor ambulance was obtained in March, 1922.

**SECTION VI.**

**Laboratory Work.**

The following shows the specimens examined for the diphtheria bacillus by the Medical Officer of Health :—

	Diphtheria bacillus found.	Diphtheria bacillus not found.	Hofmann's bacillus found.
Suspected diphtheria ... ..	42	60	1
Convalescent diphtheria ... ..	24	93	10
Contact diphtheria ... ..	1	12	
Convalescent Scarlet Fever... ..	26	82	11
Total : ... ..	93	247	22

Eight samples of sputum were examined for the tubercle bacillus, which was found in one only.

Bacteriological examinations in connection with the isolation hospital are carried out in a London laboratory. Those in connection with school contacts, etc., by the School Medical Officer.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin.**

For curative purposes 29,000 units of serum were supplied to medical practitioners on six occasions during the year. As a rule cases of diphtheria are removed to hospital so

promptly that an injection at home is unnecessary, but occasionally it is indicated pending the result of a bacteriological examination. There was no demand for serum for prophylactic purposes.

## SECTION VII.

### Sanitary Administration.

#### Adoptive Acts, bye-laws and local regulations relating to the public health in force.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	adopted	1890
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1890	„	1890
Private Street Works Act, 1892	„	1892
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1907	„	1907
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings	„	1909
„ „ „ „ Slaughter-houses	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Offensive Trades	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Cleansing of foot- ways, etc.	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging Houses	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Good Rule and Government	„	1905

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds  
and Milkshops „ 1899

The building bye-laws referred to superseded an earlier set adopted at some antecedent date.

The bye-laws with regard to slaughter-houses came under the consideration of the Council in 1921, and it was resolved to amend them by including model bye-laws requiring the use of a “ humane slaughterer.”

### Sanitary Inspections.

The visits to various classes of premises and resultant action are set out in the Sanitary Inspector’s Report, and are therefore not detailed here.

### **Slaughter-houses and Places where Food is Prepared.**

These remain materially as described in my report for 1920, and are referred to in the Inspector's Report. As regards milk, two purveyors have recently combined in establishing a collecting depot where the milk from eight farms situated in adjoining rural parishes is centrifugalised to remove dirt, and then pasteurised at 140° F. for 40 minutes. After leaving the pasteurising tank, the milk goes over a cooler, or can be passed through a refrigerator in warm weather. About 200 gallons of milk a day are dealt with. The plant is modern and good, and the premises would be thoroughly satisfactory if the stables and manure pit were more completely cut off from the yard, which gives access to the dairy.

### **Arrangements for Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

The Corporation cleansing station contains a large high pressure steam disinfector and two bathrooms for personal cleansing and disinfecting. Provision is made for dealing with materials which would be damaged by steam. The number of articles disinfected during the year was 7,302, which probably establishes a record. Details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. The isolation hospital has its own disinfecting plant.

No verminous persons were dealt with at the station.

### **Action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.**

No notices were required under these Orders. The cows kept by registered cowkeepers were inspected quarterly by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon: they varied in number from 176 to 191. In the first quarter two cows were found somewhat emaciated, but passed the tuberculin test. In the last quarter two cows were found in poor condition, one with an indurated udder: the latter passed the test, but the former reacted, and was slaughtered. A third cow was observed to have two quarters of the udder atrophied, but passed the test. All the other cows examined were healthy.



### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Eighty-two samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst, 40 being milk. Six samples of milk were reported to be adulterated, all other samples of food being passed as genuine. Further details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### **Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.**

Forty samples of milk and four of cream not sold as preserved cream were examined for preservatives with negative results.

Four samples of "preserved" cream were examined and found to contain boric acid in approximately the quantity declared on the label, varying from 0.30 to 0.37 per cent. All contained more than 35 per cent. of milk fat, as required by the Regulations. In other respects there were no instances of infringement of the Regulations.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

Owing to the prevalence of notifiable diseases there was a diminished number of inspections of these premises during the year.

#### **1. Inspections.**

Fifty-six visits were paid to workshops and 15 to work-places.

#### **2. Defects.**

One instance of want of cleanliness and one of insufficient sanitary accommodation were found and remedied.

#### **3. Outworkers.**

No lists were received from local employers. From four Metropolitan Boroughs nine lists were received, relating to seven different addresses and 33 employees, in addition to inmates of St. Joseph's Convent.

#### **4. Registered Workshops.**

The total number on the register is 184, a diminution of two from the previous year.

#### **5. Other Matters.**

One complaint was received from H.M. Inspector, and appropriate action was taken.



## SECTION VIII.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health holds a similar appointment under the Reigate Rural District Council, and carries out certain bacteriological and chemical investigations for both Authorities.

The School Medical Officer holds the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspector has two assistants, a disinfecting officer, who also carries out other sanitary duties, and a clerk.

One Health Visitor gives the whole of her time to the Council: another gives half her time to the work of the Education Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy each have the Diploma in Public Health. The Sanitary Inspector and his chief assistant have the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute. Both Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Contributions from the Imperial Exchequer are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and the two Health Visitors.

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## SECTION IX.

### HOUSING.

The Council's Surveyor informs me that 31 houses were completed and certified as fit for occupation during the year. Of these 24 were working class dwellings, including 16 which formed part of the Council's scheme, and 5 stable premises converted into dwellings. In addition there were 5 "subsidised" houses.

#### 1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..           | 331 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... .. | 132 |

(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under (c) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	305
<b>2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.</b>		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	168
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers.</b>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc. Act, 1919 ... ..	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	137
	(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
	by owners ... ..	109
	by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Secs. 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc, Act, 1909 ...	Nil

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

**for the Year 1921.**

Sanitary Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
REIGATE.

*April 11th, 1922.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

MRS. POWELL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Twenty-fifth Annual Report, and in doing so again desire to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration I have received at your hands.

I desire to express my deep indebtedness to Dr. A. E. Porter, the Medical Officer of Health, for his kind and generous help at all times, and cannot speak too highly of the loyal and painstaking work of my Staff, without which it would have been impossible to accomplish the tasks which have presented themselves. A considerable amount of work has had to be done after the usual office hours and on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays. This overtime has been given cheerfully and ungrudgingly without the semblance of friction or complaint. I sincerely hope that some opportunity will arise whereby it may be suitably and practically recognised.

I have also to acknowledge with appreciation the kind co-operation of the other officials and Mr. R. H. Thompson, the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

I am, Mrs. Powell and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HUMPHERY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



# ANNUAL REPORT.

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## **Infectious Illness.**

Two hundred and fifty-seven cases of notifiable disease of various kinds were visited during the year and fully reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

At 29 houses invaded by infectious illness the laundry work was not done on the premises. The persons who had been doing the laundry work were immediately notified and not allowed to receive any more until disinfection had been carried out.

Where cases have been treated at home, the premises have been frequently visited to ensure of isolation being practised, and each week, where it has been desirable, the laundry work has been steeped in disinfectants by one of the staff before being sent to be washed ; 1,579 articles have been dealt with in this way.

The flushing of drains of infected premises and the premises adjoining (which during the year numbered 448) is also undertaken by the Department, so that thorough cleansing has been ensured, which is impossible when disinfectants are given to the tenants.

Notices have been issued to the School Medical Officer and the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools, informing them of all infected houses, and requesting them to exclude children from such until further notified. After disinfection is completed, and a suitable interval has elapsed, they have been advised thereof. If the members of the family are found to be engaged in any business bringing them into close contact with a number of people or foodstuffs, their employers are at once notified, and every precaution taken at once to stop, through contact, the spread of the disease.

Of the 437 rooms disinfected, 52 were in consequence of Consumption, 110 of Diphtheria, 235 of Scarlet Fever and 40 of miscellaneous diseases. Disinfection was also carried out at 9 Public Institutions.

Bedding, clothing, etc., that requires disinfection by steam or special fumigation, is removed by the Staff, under

my supervision, to the Disinfecting Station. When mattresses and palliasses have to be treated, all the leather tufts are taken off and destroyed, and new tufts put on before the articles are returned to their respective owners.

During the year under review 7,302 articles, in 370 lots, were removed for disinfection, and the following is a summary of them :—

Beds	...	...	...	...	171
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	328
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	146
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	282
Pillows	...	...	...	...	698
Sheets	...	...	...	...	365
Blankets	...	...	...	...	863
Quilts	...	...	...	...	118
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	191
Carpets	...	...	...	...	72
Rugs	...	...	...	...	161
Cushions	...	...	...	...	172
Toilet Covers	...	...	...	...	378
Towels	...	...	...	...	222
Wearing Apparel	...	...	...	...	2103
Curtains	...	...	...	...	358
Mats	...	...	...	...	180
Miscellaneous pieces	...	...	...	...	494
					<hr/>
					7302
					<hr/>

### **Slaughter-houses.**

Of the 13 slaughter-houses which are licensed, only three or four may be said to be well constructed and these are unfortunately too closely surrounded by dwellings. The remainder are old and out-of-date buildings in undesirable positions.

An endeavour is made to visit the premises at the time of slaughter. I, however, am often called for in cases of doubt.

Two bullocks, three cows and four pigs were found to be badly affected with tuberculosis, and two sheep with acute inflammation were surrendered and destroyed.

The following offals were treated in the same way :—  
three pigs plucks, five bovine livers, four hearts and five kidneys.

### **Food Supply.**

The following foodstuffs were, after inspection, surrendered and destroyed (in addition to those mentioned under “ Slaughter-houses ” ) : —

Beef	...	...	...	2152 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	86 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	54 lbs.
Ox Liver	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	96 lbs.
Rabbits (Australian)			...	3 boxes
Butter	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	45 lbs.
Corned Beef		...	...	35 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	32 tins.
Fish	...	...	...	23 tins.
Salmon	...		...	31 tins.
Herrings	...	...	...	5 stones.
Cod	...	...	...	6 stones.
Mixed Fish		...	...	3 boxes.
Kippers	...	...	...	2 boxes.
Winkles	...	...	...	3 bags.
Brussel Sprouts		...	...	2 bags.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2 ton 12 cwts.

### **Bakehouses.**

There are 19 bakehouses, 12 being termed workshops, *i.e.*, without mechanical power, and 7 factories, *i.e.*, with mechanical power. The latter were under the supervision of His Majesty’s Inspector of Factories ; but this year an Order has been made placing the control with the Local Authority. All the premises have been cleansed every six months.

### **Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Order, 1885.**

During the year, 5 businesses have changed hands, at present there are 30 persons registered, occupying 32 premises, and are divided as follows :—



Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk, 15 ;  
Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk, 11 ; Purveyors of Milk, 4.

Of the number registered, 15 keep their premises exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business for which they are registered. The remainder is made up of :

Farmers, 15.

The milk supply is chiefly derived from the following places :—Abinger Hammer, Balcombe, Buckland, Charlwood, Crawley, Earlswood, Faygate, Godstone, Gomshall, Horley, Horsham, Leigh, Nutfield, Plumpton and Sevenoaks.

Allowing for fluctuations, there are about 183 cows kept by persons registered, and the milk produced is retailed within the Borough.

Ninety visits of inspection have been made to the premises registered under the Order.

### Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture, issued in February, 1912, directing the disinfection of all vehicles removing swine from the markets, has not yet been revoked.

The Order necessitates attendance at the Redhill Market each day until the last pig has been removed, and during the year, 403 vehicles have been dealt with under the Order.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

(Ed. Hinks, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., Public Analyst).

FOODSTUFFS.	Samples taken.				Total.	Genuine	Adulterated.
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.			
Milk ...	11	8	11	10	40	34	6
Sugar ...	12	—	—	—	12	12	—
Butter ...	—	—	7	—	7	7	—
Margarine ...	—	6	—	—	6	6	—
Cream ...	—	8	—	—	8	8	—
Baking Powder	—	—	—	7	7	7	—
Flour ...	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Totals ...	23	22	18	19	82	76	6

Of the six samples of milk adversely reported on, the deficiency in milk solids other than milk fat corresponded in two instances to two per cent. of added water, and in one instance, three per cent., and of the remainder one was one per cent. deficient in milk fat. The vendors of the four samples were cautioned. In the fifth sample the deficiency corresponded to 15 per cent. of added water and proceedings were instituted—a fine of £1 0s. 0d. and £1 16s. 0d. (costs) imposed.

The sixth sample was taken informally, and showed eight per cent. deficiency in milk fat, in consequence of which, four samples were taken from the herd supplying the milk; but they proved to be genuine.

Three of the forty samples of milk taken during the year contained traces of colouring matter, and the vendors were cautioned.

One sample of sugar contained a trace of arsenic, the amount did not exceed 1/100 grain per pound of sugar, and at the Public Analyst's suggestion this fact was communicated to the vendor, who took the matter up with his supplier.

### **Factory and Workshop Act.**

Owing to the changes in occupation that are continually taking place, the keeping of a complete Register of Workshops is a difficult matter.

In consequence of pressure of work in other directions all the premises occupied as workshops have not been inspected this year. Fifty-six visits of inspection were made, and ten workrooms measured. Plans of the workrooms have been made, and the cubic contents ascertained, cards supplied to hang in the rooms giving the number of persons that may be employed during the day and overtime. Generally speaking the premises have been found well kept.

Nine lists of outworkers were received affecting thirty-three outworkers, *i.e.*, persons who receive from the occupier of any factory or workshop work to be done in their own homes.

The following list gives the number of the various business premises in the Borough that come within the scope of the Act, and in which there are approximately 1,580 persons employed :—

Business.	Factory.	Workshop	Workplace
Art Leather Worker ... ..		1	
Bakers ... ..	7	12	
Baking Powder Manufacturer ...		1	
Book Binder ... ..	1		
Boot Makers and Repairers ...		11	
Breweries ... ..	2		
Brick Makers, etc. ... ..	3	1	2
Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, etc.	5	27	
Coach Builders ... ..	2	4	
Corn Merchant ... ..	1		
Cycle Makers ... ..	3	7	
Dairyman ... ..	1		
Dressmakers and Milliners ...		38	
Engineers ... ..	2		
Firewood Works ... ..	2		
Gas Works ... ..	2		
Laundries ... ..	2	13	
Mantle Makers ... ..		1	
Metal Workers ... ..	1		
Mineral Water Manufacturers ...	2		
Motor Car Repairers ... ..	4	2	
Photographers ... ..		3	
Pianoforte Repairers ... ..		1	
Picture Frame Makers ... ..		1	
Plumbers ... ..		10	
Polish Powder Manufacturers ...	1		
Printers ... ..	11	2	
Restaurants ... ..			6
Saddlers ... ..		4	
Sand Pit ... ..			1
Seedsman ... ..	1		
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..		2	
Shoeing and General Smiths ...		7	
Stables ... ..			14
Stonemasons ... ..	1	2	
Stone Quarry ... ..			
Tailors ... ..		12	
Tanner ... ..	1		
Timber Merchants ... ..	3		
Tin Plate Workers ... ..		1	
Umbrella Makers ... ..		2	
Undertaker ... ..		3	
Upholsterers ... ..		5	
Watch makers ... ..		8	
Wheelwrights ... ..		3	
Totals ... ..	58	184	23



### Summary of Complaints received. Total, 192.

No.	Purport.	Action taken.
80	Insanitary condition of premises ... ..	Investigated and Notices issued ... ..
11	House Drainage ... ..	Ditto ... ..
4	Smells emanating from sewers ... ..	Referred to Boro' Surveyor ... ..
22	Non-removal of house refuse ... ..	Referred to Boro' Surveyor ... ..
6	Foul accumulations ... ..	Nuisance removed ... ..
69	Miscellaneous ... ..	Investigated, and, where possible, action taken.

### Rent Restrictions.

Only one formal application for a certificate under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 has been received.

A large number of informal applications have been made ; in all such cases an inspection of the premises has been made and the owner informed of the result of the inspection, and advised to do the repairs necessary in order to prevent the issue of a certificate. In all cases where this plan has been adopted the owners have done the necessary repairs.

### Places of Entertainment.

In accordance with the Circular issued by the Home Office and the Ministry of Health with regard to structural and sanitary conditions and means of escape from fire from places of entertainment, a report was presented to the Justices with regard to the eleven such places licensed in the Borough.

In six instances works of amendment were required, and the licenses were granted on the understanding that these works would be carried out. The works in question have been carried out.

## Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

The following summary gives some particulars of the amount of work in connection with nuisances and defects dealt with. It is, however, impossible to tabulate a number of minor works of improvement that have been effected, or the number of visits that were made in supervising the carrying out of these improvements :—

Drains examined and tested	...	...	442
Drains relaid	...	...	34
Interceptors fixed	...	...	17
Drain ventilation improved	...	...	8
New W.C. apparatus provided	...	...	40
W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	11
Now soil and ventilating pipes fixed	...	...	19
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	119
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	311
Back yards paved or repaired	...	...	27
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	37
W.C. flushing cisterns fixed or repaired...	...	...	51
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	9
Sculleries paved	...	...	18
Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	38
Eaves gutters and stack-pipes repaired	...	...	40
Rooms cleansed	...	...	488
Accumulations removed	...	...	6
Dampness remedied	...	...	53
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	3
Overcrowding suppressed	...	...	3
W.C. Chambers ventilated	...	...	20
Plastering of walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	60
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	24
Window-frames or sash-cords repaired	...	...	53
R.W. gullies cleansed or repaired	...	...	11
Floors repaired	...	...	60
Premises from which animals improperly kept were removed	...	...	4

## Notices Issued.

[illegible]

*a* Calling attention to conditions found on inspection.

*b* Calling attention to want of dustbin.

c To provide "sufficient" closets and ashpits.

d To abate nuisances of various sorts.

## Public Mortuary.

During the year there have been 19 bodies deposited in the Public Mortuary for the following purposes :—

Post-Mortem Examination and Inquest, 8 ; Inquest, 8 ; awaiting burial, 3.

## Stable Premises.

There are within the Borough 278 Stable Premises.

So far as time permitted, these premises have been inspected with a view to enforcing the bye-laws with regard to the weekly removal of manure.

Generally speaking the stable premises have been fairly well kept. Complaints that have been received have been rather due to the situation of the premises than the manner in which they are conducted.

## Housing Regulations.

The particulars obtained and recorded of each house inspected contains *inter alia* a block plan (to scale) of the house and drainage system, aspect, soil, ventilation round premises, size of each room, window area in relation to floor space, ventilation of rooms, number of occupants, conditions as to cleanliness, details of all sanitary fittings, state of walls and roof, dampness, conditions of yard and outbuildings,



result of the test applied to the drains, and particulars of works of amendment ordered and carried out.

As soon as inspection is complete, a preliminary notice is sent to the owner calling his attention to the defects discovered. If this is disregarded, or the requirements named therein are only partly complied with, the circumstances are reported to the Sanitary Committee, and a statutory notice is issued. If this is not complied with, the facts are again reported to the Committee, and legal proceedings ordered.

An enormous amount of time is absorbed in interviewing owners and persuading them to carry out the work without resort to legal proceedings, and in addition, rapid progress is very considerably hindered by the majority of the small houses being on combined systems of drainage, and the consequent difficulty of getting the various owners to agree to do the work.

The following tables give some particulars of the conditions found on inspection under the Housing Regulations. The houses referred to are working class dwellings, and are situate at Cecil Road, Cromwell Road, Feldwick Place, Garibaldi Road, Garlands Road, North Street and Priory Road.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	132
Rooms measured	...	...	...	721
Rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	59
Houses occupied by one family	...	...	...	88
„ „ „ two families	...	...	...	27
„ „ „ one family and single lodgers	...	...	...	17
Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	0
Houses supplied direct from public main	...	...	...	132
Improper water closet	...	...	...	43
Ventilation of Water Closets	{ Good		...	98
	{ Fair		...	28
	{ Bad		...	6
Light of Water Closets	{ Good		...	96
	{ Fair		...	27
	{ Bad		...	9

Defective Sinks	...	...	...	36
Untrapped waste pipes...	...	...	...	85
Dampness by	{	Roof	...	37
		Windows	...	19
		Dampcourse	...	16
		Drift	...	36
Yard Paving and drainage	{	Good	...	59
		Fair	...	32
		Bad	...	41
Outbuildings ( <i>i.e.</i> , sheds, etc., in back yards)				113
Improper dustbins	...	...	...	83
Defective drains	...	...	...	33
Air circulation round houses	{	Good	...	122
		Fair	...	10
		Bad	...	0
Defective eaves gutters and stack pipes			...	39
Cleanliness of premises for which owner is responsible	{	Good	...	82
		Fair	...	30
		Bad	...	20
Cleanliness of premises for which occupier is responsible	{	Good	...	80
		Fair	...	42
		Bad	...	10

### Summary of Part of Work.

It is impossible to tabulate the numerous duties that are undertaken by the Department, but the following summarises to some extent the visits of inspection that were made for various purposes :—

Visits for inspection of	{	Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	331
		Dairies, Cowsheds, &c.	...	...	...	60
		Slaughter-houses, and Butchers' Shops				680
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	42
		Fruiterers, Grocers, Fishmongers, &c.				275
		Factories, Workshops and Work-places				129
		Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	20
		Gipsy Caravans	...	...	...	5
		Stable Premises	...	...	...	133

Visits in connection with notification of Infectious	
Illness ... ..	1546
Visits to premises under notice for amendment ...	1581
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	1843

Of the above 331 dwelling houses, 132 were inspected under the Housing Regulations, the remainder having been partially inspected for some special reason.

### Office Work.

The following is a summary of part of the work : it is, however, impossible to tabulate all that is done.

Calls and communications received and entered	5436
Letters written ... ..	756
Communications to S.M.O. ( <i>re</i> infectious illness)	667
Communications to S.A.O. ... ..	38
Communications to Head Teachers of Sunday	
Schools ( <i>re</i> infectious illness) ... ..	118
Letters to Bakers ( <i>re</i> cleansing) ... ..	25
Reports and letters sent to Medical Officer of Health	435
Report to Chairman ( <i>re</i> infectious illness) ...	150
Reports made to Committee ... ..	12
Dust Complaints received and forwarded to	
Borough Surveyor ... ..	22
Notices issued ... ..	378
Entries made in Nuisance Journal ... ..	146
Entries made in Nuisance Register ... ..	217
Entries made in Food and Drugs Register ...	82
Entries made in Register of Factories and	
Workshops ... ..	32
Plans of Workrooms made ... ..	10
Scarlet Fever Precautions sent ... ..	150
Booklets <i>re</i> Feeding of Infants despatched ...	404
Circulars <i>re</i> Infantile Diarrhoea despatched ...	468
Circulars <i>re</i> Fly danger despatched ... ..	2750

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No.	Nature of Offence	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Aug. 25	Adjourned for one month, work to be done during that period.
2	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Sept. 29	Adjourned for one month, work to be done in that period.
3	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Oct. 27	Adjourned for two weeks for completion of work.
4	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Nov. 10	Costs, 12/-. Solicitor's fee, £4 4s. 0d.
5	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Nov. 10	Adjourned for one month.
6	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Dec. 8	Adjourned for a fortnight.
7	Failing to abate nuisance from sanitary defects	Dec. 22	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs and Solicitor's fee of £3 3s. 0d.
8	Failing to comply with Section 29, H. & T.P. Act, 1919	Dec. 22	Dismissed with a caution.
9	Selling milk containing 7.22 per cent. instead of 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat *	Jan. 12	Fined £1. Analyst's fee, 15/-. Solicitor's fee, £1 1s. 0d.

\* Sample taken Nov. 24th.



